

# Dnmt3a Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP1034a

## **Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	<u>Q9Y6K1</u>
Other Accession	<u>Q1LZ53, 088508, Q4W5Z4</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	101858
Antigen Region	457-486

### **Additional Information**

Gene ID	1788
Other Names	DNA (cytosine-5)-methyltransferase 3A, Dnmt3a, DNA methyltransferase HsaIIIA, DNA MTase HsaIIIA, MHsaIIIA, DNMT3A
Target/Specificity	This Dnmt3a antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 457-486 amino acids from human Dnmt3a.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Dnmt3a Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **Protein Information**

Name	DNMT3A
Function	Required for genome-wide de novo methylation and is essential for the establishment of DNA methylation patterns during development (PubMed: <u>12138111</u> , PubMed: <u>16357870</u> , PubMed: <u>30478443</u> ). DNA methylation

	is coordinated with methylation of histones (PubMed: <u>12138111</u> , PubMed: <u>16357870</u> , PubMed: <u>30478443</u> ). It modifies DNA in a non-processive manner and also methylates non-CpG sites (PubMed: <u>12138111</u> , PubMed: <u>16357870</u> , PubMed: <u>30478443</u> ). May preferentially methylate DNA linker between 2 nucleosomal cores and is inhibited by histone H1 (By similarity). Plays a role in paternal and maternal imprinting (By similarity). Required for methylation of most imprinted loci in germ cells (By similarity). Acts as a transcriptional corepressor for ZBTB18 (By similarity). Recruited to trimethylated 'Lys-36' of histone H3 (H3K36me3) sites (By similarity). Can actively repress transcription through the recruitment of HDAC activity (By similarity). Also has weak auto-methylation activity on Cys-710 in absence of DNA (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome Cytoplasm. Note=Accumulates in the major satellite repeats at pericentric heterochromatin {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:088508}
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in fetal tissues, skeletal muscle, heart, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, kidney, and at lower levels in placenta, brain, liver, colon, spleen, small intestine and lung

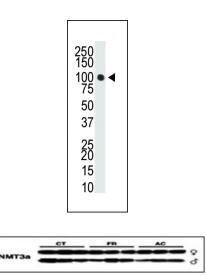
# Background

CpG methylation is an epigenetic modification that is important for embryonic development, imprinting, and X-chromosome inactivation. Studies in mice have demonstrated that DNA methylation is required for mammalian development. Dnmt3a is a DNA methyltransferase that is thought to function in de novo methylation, rather than maintenance methylation. The protein localizes to the cytoplasm and nucleus and its expression is developmentally regulated.

## References

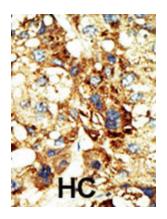
Xie, S., et al., Gene 236(1):87-95 (1999). Robertson, K.D., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 27(11):2291-2298 (1999).

#### Images



Western blot analysis of anti-Dnmt3a Pab (Cat. #AP1034a) in T47-D cell lysate. Dnmt3a (Arrow) was detected using purified Pab. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.

Lysates from thymus tissue after radiation were subjected to WB using antibody against DNMT3a. CT, control animals; FR, animals subjected to fractionated exposure; AC, acutely exposed animals. All sample loading was normalized to protein content. Representative Western blots from three independent experiments are shown; each lane represents a protein extract of a thymus of one animal. (Mol. Cancer Res. 2005 Oct 01;3(10):553-561)



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

### Citations

- DNA methylation and regulation of DNA methyltransferases in a freeze tolerant vertebrate.
- Variants of cause transcript-specific DNA methylation patterns and affect hematopoiesis
- <u>Glucocorticoid-induced S-adenosylmethionine enhances the interferon signaling pathway by restoring STAT1 protein</u> <u>methylation in hepatitis B virus-infected cells.</u>
- Hiwi mediated tumorigenesis is associated with DNA hypermethylation.
- Sex-specific radiation-induced microRNAome responses in the hippocampus, cerebellum and frontal cortex in a mouse model.
- OxLDL up-regulates microRNA-29b, leading to epigenetic modifications of MMP-2/MMP-9 genes: a novel mechanism for cardiovascular diseases.
- DNA methyltransferase expression in the human endometrium: down-regulation by progesterone and estrogen.
- Role of epigenetic effectors in maintenance of the long-term persistent bystander effect in spleen in vivo.
- <u>Up-regulation of DNA-methyltransferase 3A expression is associated with hypomethylation of intron 25 in human</u> testicular germ cell tumors.
- Effect of long-term tamoxifen exposure on genotoxic and epigenetic changes in rat liver: implications for tamoxifen-induced hepatocarcinogenesis.
- Irradiation induces DNA damage and modulates epigenetic effectors in distant bystander tissue in vivo.
- Age-related changes in Usp9x protein expression and DNA methylation in mouse brain.
- Fractionated low-dose radiation exposure leads to accumulation of DNA damage and profound alterations in DNA and histone methylation in the murine thymus.
- <u>Sex- and tissue-specific expression of maintenance and de novo DNA methyltransferases upon low dose X-irradiation in mice.</u>

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.